

SENATOR KENNA'S PHOTOGRAPH OF SENATOR BECK-

they came to terms and were glad to compro-mise at a good, round figure.

This partner of Ben Butler's tells me there

was no harder worker in public life than he.

BEN BUTLER'S QUEER DRESS.

matter of his brain was a great electric dynamo.

matter of his brain was a great electric dynamo, which was never idle. He was systematic in his work and he kept his papers and letters carefully arranged and filed away for future use. There is a great amount of unwritten history in his correspondence, and I will not be surprised to find that he has left considerable

and that he betrayed Him to give Him a chance to assert His greatness, supposing that He would by a word crush all His enemies and make him-

Gen. Butler courted notoriety more than any

other man of his greatness on the stage of statesmanship. He did this not only by his actions, but in his dress, and he seemed to have

as many different costumes as an actor. At one time he appeared here in an overcost of

beaver fur, with a hat of the same material,

making himself look for all the world like a great animal. His coat was big enough for a good-sized tent and his hat was pulled down

over his ears so that you only saw his great round face with its cock eye looking out of one side of it. At another time, I remember he trotted around in a great white sombrero, with a stick in his hand, and he never appeared

on the platform of an evening save in a dress suit, with a red rose in his buttonhole. Many

people associate this rose with his love for his wife's memory, for it is said that she always

pinned such a flower in his buttonhole before he left home for his day's work.

BEN BUTLER AT THE CAPITOL.

the Senate chamber and started to go in. The messenger was a new one. He thought he

was running the Capitol, and he put his arm across the door and told Gen. Butler to stand

session." Gen. Butler looked at him and growled out: "I am Butler and I have a right to go in."

"Oh, no, my antiquated masher!" replied the doorkeeper, with a wink at a bystander. "You

South Carolina and he just went in through this door. You can't get in Go up and mash 'em from the gallery, my dandy."

by virtue of his being an ex-Congressman as

had one of the most sarcastic tongues that ever cut a soul or cracked a joke. I heard a story

last night of his remark at the close of a con-gressional speech of John A. Bingham's. But-ler did not like Bingham, but the speech was an able one and at its close the House was

wrapped in silence and you could have heard a pin drop any place in the chamber. The

I heard a new spoon story concerning Butler

Congressmen were ready to burst into ap when Butler, cocking his queer eye, said in a

stage whisper:
"I always did like that speech!"

BEN BUTLER'S WIT.

self 'The King of the World.'

TALES OF STATESMEN Washington which happened only a year or so ago. A soldier's widow who occupies a very responsible position in one of the departments had a boy seriously injured in a railroad accident. She was too poor to employ a big lawyer and the railroad corporation laughed at her demands for damages. She went with her story to Gen. Butler. He received her in his office on Capitol Hill, grunted as she told her story, but when she had finished it he said he would undertake her case for her and would not charge her a cent. As soon as the railroad company heard that Butler was her counsel they came to terms and were glad to compro-

cky-His Munting Adventures and the ok He Had Planned for Boys-Ben Butler's Law Practice—His Memory and His Power for Sleep-Dan Lamont as a Cabinet

ENATOR KENNA'S death has robbed the boys of the United States of one of the most interesting books that has ever been planned for their amusement. Senator Kenna was a great lover of children and he could hold the attention of boys for hours by telling them stories of his hunting adventures. He

was a great hunter and he spent a large part of every summer camping out in . the wilds of West Virginia. Many of his friends at Washington have received presents of game from im and he could shoot straighter and kili more deer than any other man in Washington. He was one of the best amateur photographers in the United States and he left hundreds of snap shots which he had taken in the mountains of hunting scenes, and the negatives representing these are carefully classified and stored away in his library. For many years he had been taking photographs, and his pictures represent all sorts of hunting and fishing, and they are said to be the finest collection of the kind. in the country. During the past summer he planned a book for boys, which was to consist of his stories of hunting and sporting and was to have been illustrated by these pictures, and it was to have been entitled "A Book for My Boys." The region in which Senates Kennyl.



KENNA AS AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. ctures that was ever taken of the late Senator sek of Kentucky was made by Senator Kenna. It represents Senator Beck sitting under a great oak tree with his dog beside him and the picture most life-like. It was the best photograph HOW KENNA LOST A DEER.

The most of Senator Kenna's pictures are in-The most of Senator Kenna's pictures are in-back. "You can't go in there," said he; "this stantaneous ones and it was long a hope of his door is only for Senators when the Senate is in that he would be able to photograph a deer on the jump. At one time he had made all his arrangements for a photograph of this kind. There was a deer in the bushes and its only way out was through a narrow gorge, where it would have to jump a stream. Kerna had the boys go into the bushes to start up the deer and he had his hand on the bulb ready to press it when the deer should appear. As he heard it crashing through the brush, however, the spirit of the hunter overrode that of the photographer and he dropped the camera and picked up his gun and as the deer sprang forth he killed it. In speaking of this not long ago he said he re-

STORIES OF BEN BUTLER. It is queer how death treats public men. On well as governor. the same night that Senator Kenna died on Capitol Hill in Washington another statesman passed away. His deathbed was located not a stone's throw from that of the young Senator, and, like Kenna, he had kepthis life work going cut a soul or cracked a loke. I heard a story Even when slighted, still in plty deep on until the last. He was, however, thirty years older than Senator Kenna and he was a figure in the public eye almost before Senator Kenna was born. Gen. Butler also began life young, but for nearly half a century was a national character. Had Kenna lived thirty years longer character. Had henns lived thirty years longer how much more might he have accomplished. He was only eight years old when John Sherman came to Congress and he was still a boy when Blaine was in his prime. He was only twelve years old when Ben Butler jumped into national prominence at the Charleston convention, and when he started into the confederate army as a private Butler had gone through his career at New Orleans and had become a major general. Every day of Butler's life for more than half a century was packed full of activity. His fingers were on the keyboard to which are attached the wires of the great things of our nation and he accomplished every year more than many a secomplished every year more than many a dozen other public men. A close friend of his who was associated with him for years in busiwho was associated with him for years in business told me the other night that he made more than \$50,000 annually at his law practice and his income from his work often ran into the hundreds of thousands a year. His gubernatorial campaigns cost him \$100,000 apiece, and when he ran for President as the candidate of the labor party he had to mortgage the big gray stone house which he afterward sold to the government to get the ready money he needed. I know a man who held a mortgage of \$90,000 on this property for some years, and I am told that Butler spent every cent of it and more in his campaign.

Speaking of Ben Butler's law practice, he had many big cases before the Supreme Court last night. His enemies never tired of twitting which netted him fortunes, yet I happen to him on the slander which was charged against know that he did a large amount of "thank you" business. His heart was as big as his body, and while he charged millionaires tens of thousands for his work the poor got it for

beld in the town hall, a rickety old building with a wooden ceiling. Butler was the only orator of the occasion and it was supposed that he owned the town. He was standing on the platform denouncing the stealings of the opposing candidates when a large table spoon attached to a thread so fine that it could not be seen slowly descended through a crack in the ceiling until it stopped and quivered in the air, almost touching the fuzz on Butler's bald crown. The audience roared with laughter. Butler looked up and saw the spoon, and the joke was such a good one that he laughed himself. He tried to speak and finally got the ear of the house. He said:

"I see there is some opposition here. But if it is congealed—if it stands alone like that spoon—it will not trouble me much."

The crowd roared and Butler carried the town by a large majority.

The crowd roared and Butler carried the town by a large majority.

This spoon talk, however, went on for some time until Butler finally got tired of it. One night while he was addressing a big manufacturing town in Massachusetts some one in the audience howied out "spoons." Butler stopped and asked the speaker to come forth. He waited a moment and no one rose. He then said:

"I would like to see any respectable citizen father such a charge against me. I have heard this matter jested about and have seen it printed in the public press, but heretofore I have considered it beneath my dignity to notice it. I am getting tired of it now and I would like to end it by making some man pay me heavy dam-

ages for libel."

This settled it. Butler's speech was reported and he heard nothing more from spoons during that campaign.

BEN BUTLER'S MEMORY. Two wonderful things about Ben Butler were his memory and his power for sleep. A Washington correspondent told me the other day how he called upon him one day for an inter-view. Gen. Butler had been working right along for eighteen hours and he was still at

work when the correspondent entered. He heard his request and then said:
"I would like to talk to you but my mind is full of this case and I will have to sleep first. If

you will wait twenty minutes I will give you an interview.
"All right," said the correspondent, and Butler went into the next room. At the end of twenty minutes he came out as fresh as a daisy and his mind was as clear as a bell. He had slept just twenty minutes and I am told that he could sleep at any time and in any place. He often slept in his chair in his office and neither his mind nor his memory ever seemed to fail him. He was noted for his kindness to his friends and when he was elected governor he was surrounded by office seekers. One of these, named Smith, came up to him and said: "Gen. Butler, I have done all I could to have you elected and I want you to remember me now when you come into your kingdom." "Ah," said Gen. Butler, "what is your

"Smith," was the reply. "I have worked for "Smith, was the reply.

"Ah, Smith. It seems to me that I remember you. You played me false at a convention just fifteen years ago. You promised to vote for me, and you voted for my opponent. No, Mr. Smith, I don't think I shall need you.

There seems to be no doubt but that Dan.Lamont is to be one of the cabinet of President Cleveland and the probability is that he will be the business manager of the administration. President Cleveland has implicit confidence in him and believes that there is no man in the United States who has more common sense and is possessed of so much ability in this way as Lamont. He has a wonderful knowledge of human nature. He can read a man at a glance and his face is such that you can never tell anything about the mind behind it. He systematized the work of the White House during the last Clevework of the White House during the last Cleve-land administration and he attended to every-thing, from the laying out of the President's dinners to giving suggestions as to important appointments. His honesty was never ques-tioned and his fidelity to his chief was perfect. He could dispose of business rapidly. He is broad enough and big enough to consider the whole country and with all his notoriety he never allowed the taffy which is so freely given never allowed the taffy which is so freely given to all men of prominence here at Washington to disturb his digestion or affect his manners \$10 a suit than remain idle. He was the per-confication of intellectual activity and the gray heated air of Washington adjulation and he was



as simple, plain and honest at the close of his term as at the beginning. He is a good manager of men and he will make a good cabinet officer. His wife is a handsome young cabinet officer. His wife is a handsome young woman who made herself noted here for her tact, common sense and sociable qualities. She is a fair type of the consible American girl, is Since he left Congress Ben Butler has spent a sical taste. During the last administration she large part of every year at the Capitol. The cared more for her home than society, but she had many friends and I predict that as a cabishe will be a popular hose FRANK G. CARPENTER.

doorkeepers knew him well and they were prepared for his queer freaks in the way of dress. He had the right of entree to both House and Senate and he usually went in without trouble. At the first of one session, however, he ap-peared in his gorgeous white sombrero, his ... Written for The Evening Star. The Three Angels. patent leather pumps and his dandified suit. He came to one of the rear doors of Three angels from the gate of heaven came To earth below, And by the side of mortals ever since. Mid all their woe,

The three have stood, to comfort and to cheer-

Three stars above-three voices sweetly near. Faith was the first created of the three That came to earth, Creation's birth-With his bright face turned ever to the Lord. The trust of childhood in the Father's word.

are trying to play me for a sucker! You think I don't know Senator Butler? He comes from Hope is the name the next bright spirit bears In heaven's host, As close beside us mortals where we roam: then wheeling upon the astonished doorkeeper he fairly yelled: "Butler of South Carolina be blanked! I am Weary and lost, He comes to bid us look beyond the night, His own bright eye fixed on the dawning light.

Butler of Massachusetts! Gov. Butler, you impudent foo!!" And smid the profuse apologies of the doorkeeper he went into the Senate. He had, of course, the right to do so Or Love the name as called on high. The other of the group to us so near-And with the three-Love the sweet altar-fire to God that turns, And then for man in fervent pity burns. Many stories are told here of Ben Butler's

Even when slighted, still in pity deep To bless and cheer-But the sweet star, the brightest of the three,

And most like Him above, sweet Charity.

The fountains dow, Which the deep shadows of parental love All wisdom, power and holiness with him;

But Love the central ray of light sublime. And when beside the weary and the poor, We mortals go— By word and deed to lighten and to soothe

Each heavy woe-Then the dear angel comes with us to stay, And heaven reflects below its sweetest ray.

importing sires, and lost money rapidly. They sunk fully \$500,000. In a hunt one day Whitehouse accidentally killed Stokes; then the ranch was practically abandoned, being left in charge of Percy Lamb, who had been at the head of the racing stables. The pack of hounds numbered over one hundred, and part of their food was a weekly allowance of the careass of a horse or steer. The latter are all gene, and Lamb, forced by the demands of economy, has killed all but two pairs of the hounds. The original pack was imported, and they were the finest dogs in

Some Thoughts of Interest at This land had not yet begun to produce m abund-Season of Frost.

PRESERVED SUN'S RAYS.

Was Formed, and How Its Luxuriant Vegetation in That Epoch Was Metamorphosed



T THIS FRIGID SEAson, when the cold winds how around chimney tops and the lakes and rivers are congealed, one feels inclined to wonder how people managed to get along and keep warm when there was no coal to be and an entire was no coal to be and an entire was no coal to be and a price and pric to be had. After all.it was not so very long ago that fossil stores of fuel were first drawn

upon for the use of mankind. That they cannot last forever is a painful fact to contemplate. Only a few centuries from now, as it is reckoned, the coal mines of the world will be practically exhausted. Happily, the present generation will not be called on to solve the melancholy problem thus pre-

YEARS AND YEARS AGO.

As the reluctant householder shovels its regular stint of food into the greedy maw of the ogre in the cellar, otherwise known as the furnace, it is a marvelous thing for him to consider that he is keeping his dwelling warm by the heat of the sun's rays which fell upon the earth millions of years ago. The solar orb of that vanished epoch, bigger than it is today and hotter, brought forth even in this latitude a tropical vegetation of a wonderful luxuriance. Plants of strange kinds grew up richly from the clayey soil and formed dense jungles in the vast marshes which covered large areas of the surface of this planet. Ferns, mosses and the leaves, branches and trunks of trees fell and decayed where they grew, only to make the soil ogre in the cellar, otherwise known as the fur-

they have taken out a stratum of peat. There is little doubt that if these beds of peat could lie undisturbed and covered over through many ages they would take on all the characteristic

The substance of coal has been so compressed them of the idea that a strong artificial air curthat the forms of the plants composing it cannot rent was necessary, the next step was to preusually be seen. But when a piece of it is made vent them from disturbing the coals constantly generally do not care to vote. On the consorting that it will transmit light, and is then by poking and raking them in order to induce trary, they exercise the franchise whenever subjected to a powerful microscope, its vegeta-ble structure may readily be distinguished. Immediately under every separate seam of coal there is a stratum of what is known as fire clay.

plants. Trees of that time whose trunks were from one to three feet in diameter and which grew to a height of from forty to a hundred feet are represented at the present day by similar species whose stems are only a fraction of an inch in diameter and but one or two feet high. But at that time all conditions were favorable for a rapid and enormous vegetable growth. The air was laden with a provided the control of the conditions were favorable for a rapid and enormous vegetable. growth. The air was laden with carbon, which is the principal food of plants—so laden, indeed, that man could not have lived in it. The great humidity of the transfer of the carbon was a superior or the carbon was a sup that man could not have lived in it. The great humidity of the atmosphere was another element favorable to growth. Vegetation never lacked an abundance of moisture either at root or leaf. Then, too, the climate was universally warm. Over the entire surface of the earth the heat was greater than it is today at the torrid zone. With all these circumstances in its tavor vegetation could not help flourishing. The fossil impressions of more than 500 different species of plants that grew at that time have been found in the coal beds. POSSIL BEMAINS OF FERNS.

The most abundant of the plants of the coalforming era were the ferns. Their fossil re-End of a Big Stock Farm.

End of a Big Stock Farm.

End of a Big Stock Farm.

From the Chicaro Inter-Ocean.

A few years ago the finest ranch in Wyoming was that of Stokes & Whitehouse, on the Laramie plains. It was a regular old country establishment. They did well with beeves, but went into the breeding of thoroughbred horses, importing aires, and lost money rapidly. They sunk fully \$500,000. In a hunt one day Whitehouse accidentally killed Stokes; then the ranch was practically abandoned, being left in charge of Percy Lamb, who had been at the head of the racing stables. The pack of hounds numbered over one hundred, and part of their food was sweekly allowance of the carcans of a horse or steer. The latter are all gene, and Lamb, forced by the demands of economy, has killed all but two pairs of the hounds. The original pack was imported, and there were plants of two twenty foot or more and with a diameter of ten or twelve inches. They stoud close together in the muddy ground, story in most of the rocks of the coal-bearing strats. There was also the plant known as the "tree fern," which attained a height of twenty or thirty feet and carried a single great tuit of leaves at its top. Next in importance to the ferns were gigantic mosses resembling in kind the low "club" mosses of the present but vasily magnified. They doubtless contributed the greatest proportion of woody material to the greate mains are found in great profusion and variety

HOW COAL WAS MADE out in long root-like processes that floated in the mud to distances of twenty or thirty feet. These are the roots with which the under clay of every coal seam is usually filled.

ance the higher forms of living things. There were spiders, however, and scorpions, and centipedes, and cockrosches in swarms. There were also land snails, beetles, locusts and may flies. Huge reptiles with clumsy feet and dragging tails prowled about on the wet sands of the shore, leaving footprints that were never effaced by time or the elements, and which are found today in the layers of the rocks almost as perfect as when they were formed, millions of years ago. But the water teemed with animal life. On the bottom of the shallow seas lay shells and corals in such abundance and

LUXURIANCE OF VEGETATION. The most vivid notion of the luxuriance of the vegetation of the coal-forming epoch is obained by observation of the coal deposits which represent its remains. There are areas of small extent in the south of France and in India where coal seams 200 feet thick have been found. It is seldom, however, that seams of anthracite exceed twenty feet in thickness.

The number of the coal seams indicates the number of periods during which the growth and decay of plants was not interrupted. This number in the coal beds of Pennsylvania varies from ten to thirty. The combined average thickness of the coal seams of that state runs the manners of American statesmen. from twenty-five feet at Pittsburg to 120 feet at Pottsville. It must be remembered incidentally that the coal in each seam is only from one-ninth to one-sixteenth in bulk of the woody fiber from which it has been derived. Great Britain has about 12,000 miles of coal denosits. The combined excess of coal bade in Women are rapidly becoming a power in the

LEARNING HOW TO POKE THE FIRE. The chief difficulty was to teach people how to ignite the new fuel. Having disabused

the forges.

From the Clothier and Furnisher.

THE ANIMAL LIFE OF THE CARBONIFEROUS ERA Will Legislators in Petticoats Sit in was confined almost entirely to the water. Dry Congress Before Long?

IN THE HOME CIRCLE.

Large Political Power-Wonderful Strides Made by Women Recently-They Have Votes and Cast Them in Many States-Injustices From Which They Still Suffer.

least to exercise a beneficial influence upon

politics of this country. The beginning of it all was an effort on their part to secure control over the schools. At present twenty-one states of the Union allow them to vote for officers of schools.

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grates which had been built for the use of soft cluding the many or, city attorney, police coal. They even bribed journeymen in black-instices and members of the common council Since that time the mayor of Oskaloosa has al-ways been a woman and no adverse criticism ways been a woman and no adverse criticism has ever been made on the administration of affairs. At the first election open to women, in 1887, 66,000 men and 26,000 women voted and the ratio of petticoat ballots cast since then has steadily increased. Experience proves that there is no truth in the old saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to vote the saying that women remarkly do not cast to constitute the saying that women remarkly do

they get the chance.

mentioned to me today is worthy of special mention. The election returns came in very early from towns on the line and were given to the agent of the Associated Press in exchange for their dispatches, which were immediately sent over the wire to each farm house. In receiving news the farmer of Scnawee county had an advantage over the business man of New York and Chicago.

"I could not sleep last night," said Mr. Bowen, "for I lay in bed' listening to the instrument ticking off the election news."

What do you think of that? The company is named the Commercial Telegraph Company, but it is a misnomer; it should be named the Farmers' Telegraph Company, for it is such. The system should be extended until every farm house is bound to every other with cords of steel.

It is true that women are still dis

THE DEPENDENT HELPMEET.

There is not a state where the wife can own a penny of the family income, unless she possesses property in her own right or earns wages outside of the household. She is obliged to beg money from her husband. He "gives" it to her. She is dependent on his bounty, notwithstanding the fact that she does at least an equal share of the work involved in the domestic partnership, bearing and rearing the children, acting as housekeeper, &c. This practice of putting the woman in the piace of a beggar also prevails in "good" society. There is nothing quite so mean in this world as a stingy husband, and there is no joke about the oft-quoted query, "What did you do with the 25 cents I gave you week before last?"

Ticed in very ancient times," mid a learned professor to a writer for The Stan.

"Many of the tricks of that sort which are best known today were employed to deceive the vulgar thousands of years ago. There is nothing even now which does more to excite the astonishment of the ignorant than the breathing of flame, which is a deception handed down about 150 B. C. and took cruel revenue for the wrongs they had suffered there was among them a Syrian named Eunus. He was a man of great craft and courage, and having seen much of the world, he had become acquainted with a There is not a state where the wife can own a

GUARDIANSRIP OF CHILDREN.

wherein their husbands are concerned. In the southern states the carpet-bagger legislatures framed laws similar to those in force in the north regarding the right of women to own property, and those legal enactments still afford protection to the women of the south.

Even now women are discriminated against everywhere as to wages. In all of the government departments at Washington women doing chards as much ray. Why is this so? Simply because they belong to a disfranchised sex. A certain Senator, on being appealed to on this subject not long ago, replied: "Madam, if we gave as good pay to women as to men, all of the women would soon be driven out of the departments. The voters of the country are of

Burnham, but which were left to the tender mercies of officialism—the United States gov-ernment building and that built by the state of could be more satisfactory than their dreadful-ness, and the worse they are the more they ob-trude their lack of proportion and their foreign-ness to the whole conception of the fair build-ings the better it is for art and the more thankful the chief of construction and his associates should be for them. Doubtless they are not, but it that ever heaven the second seco so thin that it will transmit light, and is the subjected to a powerful microscope, its vegates the structure may readily be distinguished, there is a strainm of what is known as fire called the coals were there is a strainm of what is known as fire called the coals were the soil from which vegetation grew from the coals were the soil from which vegetation grew from the coals were the soil from which vegetation grew from the coals were the soil from which vegetation grew from the coals were the soil from these trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from these trees while they were surrounded. It is more competed, and should be soil to the soil of the street of the soil from these trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from the coals were formed during the same pricious of the soil from these trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from these trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from the set trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from the set trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from the set trees while the same pricious of the soil from the set trees while they were surrounded. The system of the soil from the set trees while the same pricious surrounded the system of the soil from the set trees while the same pricious surrounded the system of the same pricious surrounde

Butler long ago declared that the fourteenth at mendment of the Constitution of the United States granted the ballot to all women as well as to negroes. This amendment declares that the foot of Roan mountain. Roan mountain "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state whereir they reside, and no state shall make or enforce any law which shall deny or abridge the privileges of citizens." Advocates of women suffrage carried their appeal on this ground through the courts, but in vain.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

Nobody who has not given attention to the base made during the latter half of this century toward complete emancipation. Forty years ago they possessed practically no rights, civil or political. There was the same code of law for free white women as for negro slaves, the husband taking the place of the master. The slave mother had no right of guardianship over her child, neither had the white mother. The latter had no right when married to inherit, possess or dispose of property. When she married women and have a completed and the wages which she carned. All this has been changed. At present in nearly all of the states a married woman holds and controls all of the property which she had on entering wedlock or which she may have fallen heir to afterward.

Ble is entitled by law to the money which she carned by working for anybody except her husband.

WIFE SEATING.

JUGGLING WITH FIRE WAS PRAC-

great craft and courage, and, having seen much of the world, he had become acquainted with a There are only six states out of the forty- variety of little-known arts. He pretended to HE TIME IS CLOSE four where the woman has equal rights with her have immediate communication with the gods, at hand when women husband as to the guardianship of her children. and, as is usual in such cases, he confirmed his at hand when women will sit and vote in the legislative halls of the nation. In fact, there is scarcely a doubt that the Fifty-fifth Congress will include several members in petticoats from at least two sovereign states—Kansas and Wyoming. The latter will very likely choose Representatives

sisting chiefly of wire gauze. The costume was intended to be worn by firemen. Clad in it a

man could walk on hot iron in the m Street Railroad Activity in New York.

Extensive improvements are to be made on its lines by the Metropolitan Traction Company, which now controls practically the entire street railway system lying on the west side of the city of New York, including the Broadway cable road, now nearly completed, and many of cable road, now nearly completed, and many of the crosstown lines. These will comprise the introduction of cable power on the trunk lines and electric power, either storage battery or underground conduit system, on the shorter lines, and new equipment. The new cars are to be lighted by electricity or gas and heated by warm water or steam. The company intende to introduce a very complete transfer system between its various lines.



